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OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P.
1940 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER	
DUCHENEAUX, FRANK D	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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patentdocket@oblon.com
oblonpat@oblon.com
jgardner@oblon.com

Attachment to Advisory Action

The applicants have amended claims 1 and 5 to omit the word "solid" in describing the physical state of the coating in the said claims. The amendments have been fully considered but are not entered for the reasons set forth below.

The amendments have not been entered given that the current amendments have broadened the scope of the invention to include coatings that are not in a solid form, and thus require further consideration and a new search for relevant art. It is noted that, even if the amendments were entered, the present claims would not be allowable over the prior art for the following reasons:

Regarding claims 1 and 4, the applicants argue that the disclosure of Hosoe at [0084] is silent to the composition of the frame upon which the coating of the Hosoe invention is coated, and the applicants further argue that the frames of notebook personal computers are made of resin or plastic and not from a metal sheet towards the reduction of the overall weight of the computer.

As evidence to support the examiner's position, the applicants' attention is directed to the invention of Chen (US 2003/0223189 A1), wherein Chen recites a notebook computer comprising a frame (title, abstract), wherein the structural strength of the frame (212) is due to its

stainless steel composition ([0028]-[0029]), which demonstrates that frames of notebook computers are indeed well known in the art to be made of metal.

In regards to the Watase reference, the applicants argue that Watase is silent about microwave absorbability, the reference being focused on improved properties of thermal radiation and electrical conductivity, which the applicants assert demonstrates that Watase didn't intend for the thermal radiative coatings to contain magnetic powder, but rather an electrically conductive powder. The applicants continue to assert that the secondary references fail to remedy the deficiencies of Watase in regard to the limitations of independent claims 5, 22, 23 and 24, which recite a "magnetic powder that is a soft magnetic ferrite powder," and claims 7, 11 and 14, which recite "the magnetic powder is permalloy." In addition, the applicants assert that there is no motivation to combine Watase with the secondary references nor would the combination of said references have lead a skilled artisan to the present invention with any reasonable expectation of success.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicants assertions given that the invention of Watase is directed to a coating for an electronic device; the invention of Nagano is directed to an EM wave reflection-preventing material; the invention of Hosoe is directed to alloy powders and products applying said powders such as electromagnetic shielding materials (abstract); and the invention of Nakao is directed to the formation of a multilayer film for improved surface gloss, smoothness and chipping resistance (col. 1, lines 8-13). Clearly, one of ordinary skill in the art with the intention of coating an electronic device in a manner, and for the

reasons, disclosed by the Watase reference, would be apprised of the further requirement for providing a coating with properties of absorbing microwaves given that it very well known in the electronic arts that electronic equipment requires isolation from external microwave sources and/or that other electronic devices requires isolation from microwaves generated by said electronic device, and lastly, that any such coating would demand a degree of gloss and smoothness for aesthetic appeal, and chipping resistance so as to maintain the integrity, and thereby utility, of such a coating.

/FRANK D DUCHENEAUX/

Examiner, Art Unit 1787

/Callie E. Shosho/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1787